

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 6.

MAY, 1881.

No. 5.

C: A. CUTTER, *General Editor.*

F: LEYPOLDT, *Managing Editor.*

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

European matter may be sent to the care of H: R. TEDDER, Sec. L. A. U. K., Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 13 & 15 Park Row (P. O. Box 4295), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

The Editors are not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own styles.

Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale or exchange, at the nominal rate of 5 cents per line (regular rate, 15 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of five lines free of charge.

WE closed some remarks in our last number with the words, "The true way to keep out evil is to occupy its place beforehand with what is good." This is to be our text now:

"Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret"

says Horace. But suppose, instead of driving Nature out with a pitchfork, you get another Nature to come into the place. The man who is interested in the free-trade or spiritualist or evolution controversy or modern art ideas will not have the time to spend in gorging himself with poor fiction. Do you ask how you are to get the new Nature in? In various ways. For one thing, don't—while you are making it easy to read fiction by supplying unlimited quantities of it, and publishing special catalogs of it—make it hard to read anything else by restricting all the nicer books, and adding stars and double stars to those which the student particularly desires to take out. Make good reading easy in every way you can think of,

and suggest it wherever you have an opportunity. Don't get ten copies of Miss Braddon's or Miss Forrester's last novel, and one only of Carlyle's *Reminiscences*, or Bird's *Japan*. But get one copy of Miss Braddon, and none at all of Miss Forrester, and as soon as you find the slightest demand for Carlyle or Bird, get additional copies. Publish frequent bulletins calling attention to such works. Make use of the daily papers, if you can interest their editors and publishers in the work. When a boy asks you for something interesting, give him, not a sensational novel, but a bright book of travels, or a glowing history; if he objects, talk with him a little and urge him to spend at least part of his time on books that will leave something behind them. Make him believe—you can do so if you believe it yourself—that such books are interesting. If you succeed in inducing him to take the book, ask him about it when he comes again. Have another ready to give to him in its place. If you follow this up, you will have expelled Nature with a much better instrument than the furca; you have gained one good reader and also—this is important in some towns—one intelligent supporter of the library. But the librarian cannot do as much as the school-master in this direction. The librarian meets the girls and boys once or twice a week, perhaps, and has very little time for each. The master sees them every day, and has numberless opportunities for getting in a judicious word; he can organize reading-classes; he can, in the historical, or geographical, or scientific classes, refer to books which are in the library. He can—and will if he is the right sort of a man—infuse a spirit of hunger for knowledge, or rather he will encourage it, for all children have it in one direction or another. Inquisitiveness is natural to the young of the human race. The thing to do is to avoid everything that would obstruct, dull, or quench this spirit, to find out in what direction it tends, and to lead it to take, in that direction, the channel of book investigation.

MR. LEYPOLDT, who has conducted many successful prize operations in the *Publishers' weekly* and *Literary news*,—successful in giving amusing and not unprofitable occupation to a considerable portion of the readers,—has determined to bring his experience to the service of the *Library journal*. He offers prizes for a list of the 100 best books for a small library, believing that such a list may be of use, not only to those who are starting libraries, by showing them what to buy first, but also to established libraries, in suggesting gaps which they ought to fill.

The plan is detailed elsewhere. We merely wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that by excluding from the competition a number of books (named) that ought, as a matter of course, to be in every library, he is in fact providing another and rather extensive purchase-list; so that the list of books excluded from competition, and the list of 100 books finally selected, and the list of books suggested, but not receiving votes enough to be included in the prize-list, will altogether make the foundation of a considerable library, and remove the objection that a list of 100 books is not long enough to be of any service.

THE special agent Dr. H. Randall Waite, whose paper on "Libraries and the census" we published in our last number, is about to distribute a set of questions which he has prepared with remarkable thoroughness; and if librarians will only take the trouble to answer them, the census will present us with a body of information in regard to libraries such as has never been brought together in any country. Librarians certainly cannot complain that our Government does not recognize them. The special report of the Bureau of Education, and this schedule of the Special Agent of the Census Office prove that the special importance of libraries in a free country is fully understood.

ERRATA.—In the January number, p. 17, the notice of Palmer's "Haroun al Raschid," credited to the *Saturday Review*, should be credited to the *Springfield Republican*. In the March number, p. 48, the last seven lines of first column should form one paragraph, and the fourth and fifth should read, "is to be continued by Dr. W. Feddersen, 5 Carolinenstrasse, Leipzig, who asks" etc. In the index to v. 5, "the title list of catalogues of Eng. plays" put under Foster, W. E., should be credited to Foster, F. W.

United Kingdom Association.

FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

HELD Feb. 4, Mr. Cornelius Walford in the chair. The gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were elected. The following gentlemen engaged in library administration were reported as having joined the Association: Mr. G. Hall Elliott, Asst. Lib., Lit. and Philos. Soc., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Frank J. Burgoyne, Sub-Librarian, and Mr. Thomas Everatt, Ass't Lib., Public Libraries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. H. J. Mathews, Bodleian Library.

Mr. W. H. Overall read a paper entitled, "Notes on Broad-sides and Proclamations." He submitted a specimen of a proposed subject index of broadsides and proclamations, arranged in six columns: Document (*i. e.*, whether proclamation or broadside), Subject, Contents, Date, Reign, Place (*i. e.*, libraries where it is to be found). The paper was discussed by the Chairman, Mr. Garnett, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Welch.

The Secretary then read a note from Mr. J. W. Knapman, Librarian to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, on "The proposed parcel-post." He illustrated its advantages by reference to the case of the Library of the Pharmaceutical Society, which forwards books to all parts of the Kingdom, and pays the carriage one way in the case of country members. The railway companies and other carriers, though delivering at a slightly cheaper rate, often take a considerable time to do their work. Places out of the track of railways are also best served by post.

MARCH MONTHLY MEETING.

HELD March 4, Mr. J. D. Mullins, V. P., in the chair. Rev. Professor J. E. B. Mayor, Mr. H. J. Hildreth, and Mr. A. Ellissen were elected members. The following gentlemen engaged in library administration were reported as having joined the Association: The Vice President of the Union Society, Cambridge; Mr. G. R. Humphery, Librarian of Messrs. Braby & Co.'s Library; Mr. F. Pollock, Librarian of the Alpine Club; Mr. C. H. Bayley, Hon. Sec. of the Free Library, West Bromwich; Rev. Dr. G. Deane, Member of the Committee of the Birmingham Library, and Messrs. E. R. N. Mathews, and S. M. Murray, Ass't Librarians, Birmingham Free Library.

The reading of the paper was postponed and the whole session devoted to the discussion of the "Free libraries bill."

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

It is, perhaps, premature to make a suggestion, but it is well to "make a note of it when found." I think our next conference in the West should be of rather a practical type, and instead of placing notes and queries and small topics at the end of

each session, where we are in no likelihood of reaching them, it would be better to set apart an entire session to them.

And again I would suggest having an exhibition of library appliances; for instance, the Economy Club could send a box of samples, and librarians who had any device or blanks could bring them. I think these things would be helpful to the smaller libraries.

R. B. P.

It must, we think, be taken as a good indication that so many and so valuable suggestions, touching the next meeting of the American Library Association, should have appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, hard upon the adjournment of the Washington meeting. It shows, at least, that members are interested in the topics of discussion sufficiently to give them careful thought. It should be remembered that a programme committee which has to take the initiative in proposing the topics for consideration, and which, in less than three months, has to propose, secure, and arrange for the proper succession of the various topics of the conference, cannot, from the nature of the case, accomplish so much as one which has the ground thoroughly prepared for it beforehand.

Another suggestion made in the February LIBRARY JOURNAL is a good one, namely, that the sessions might just as well last "four or five days, instead of three." It would seem that, if our English cousins were able in 1877 to hold a session of four days, we ought to be capable of as much, if necessary.

The *Nation*, in its notice of the Washington meeting (Feb. 17, 1881, p. 113), remarks that topics which were crowded one side "may furnish material for next year's meeting." Not only this, but at least one subject which was believed to be important was dismissed entirely from consideration, since it was felt that it demanded more careful and accurate treatment than it could possibly receive in two months' time. It could, however, be undertaken now, for presentation at the Cincinnati meeting. Meanwhile, we welcome all such indications of genuine interest in the topics of discussion and of their deliberate consideration.

F.

[It is to be hoped that the Executive Board will appoint the Program Committee for the Cincinnati meeting at once. — Eds.]

MR. FOSTER'S LISTS.

THERE is one work which should be added to those in Mr. Foster's lists in the February number of the JOURNAL, namely, "Philosophical discourses," by Chauncey Wright.

Mr. Wright was an instructor in Mathematical Physics in Harvard College. In 1870, he delivered a course of University lectures in the same institution on the principles of psychology. He was a profound and fearless thinker, the record of whose thoughts, meager though it is, should not be overlooked by anybody who is pursuing investigations similar to those for which aid is given in Mr. Foster's lists.

It is very probable that if these reference lists had

been prepared for the lectures of a professor of Harvard College rather than for those of the late lamented Professor Diman, of Brown University, they would have included the above-named work, and also more numerous references to the philosophical writings of Professor Huxley, and some other advanced thinkers.

My object in writing this note is not, of course, to recommend the views of any particular writer, but merely to make Mr. Foster's useful lists still more useful.

S. S. GREEN.

BOOK-AUCTION CATALOGUES.

SIR: By what fatality does it happen that the ordinary book-auction catalogue is such a wonderful exhibition of what Lord Brougham used to call "crass ignorance"? Why is it always set up in printing-offices so shabbily endowed as to lack accented type even for French titles? And why, oh why, as is evident, does never a proof-reader look it over? How must the book-collector's heart sink when he looks at his dainty darlings on their shelves, and knows that, spite of his carefully written cards, they will *some day* be mangled in a catalogue! It adds a new terror to death.

These somber thoughts sprung from looking through the catalogue of an important collection lately sold by a leading book-auctioneer in Philadelphia. Tinted paper, good type, and pretentious style for 113 pages, and not a page without one or many egregious blunders!

I presume the artist, with easy indifference to usage, copied the titles from the backs of volumes; for example:

Plays by Sir John Vauburg (*Vanbrugh!*)

The Gentle Shepherd by Allan Ramsey.

Old world in its new face. Bellous (*Bellows!*)

Dr. Butler's Atlas, etc.

Our immoral acquaintance Casanova is cockneyfied into Jacques Casnover, which suggests that the titles were read aloud by a fit assistant.

But what proof-reader could pass such atrocities as these:

DE SARA-cenis et Turcis, etc.

LECON'S CLEMENTAIRES de litterature, etc.

LOUNDES BIBLIOGRAPHUS, Manual of English Literature.

JULII Obsequentis quæ supusunt curante ouden-dorpiæ.

Catalogue de Hector Bessany.

Bibliotheca Suiseriana.

LE FRANC. Parleur, suite de l'Thermite, de la Chaussie d'antres.

Hope springs eternal in the catalogue-reader's breast, and he thinks the last three may mean his old friend Bossange, the Sussex Library, and Ricard's story, *Le Franc-parleur*; suite de *L'Hermitte de la Chaussée d'Antin*.

When the king of the Visigoths beheaded Boethius, irritated perhaps at his name, which was Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius (how would Mr. Melvil Dui have spelt it, had he been born to it?), he was not more cruel than our cataloguer, who bemaals him thus:

AU MAUL Sever Boetii. Consolationis philosophiæ.

Can philosophy console the indignant shade?
But enough; *ex pede Herculem*. If you would
shout with inextinguishable laughter, read the
catalogue through. R. F.

FICTION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

IN a recent number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, you have discussed the supply of fiction to be furnished to the young at the cost of great cities. You indicate the possibility of the debate never coming to an end. Perhaps you will be surprised to find that I go farther than this, and think that the lower class of the public have a right to demand the only kind of literature they are at present prepared to enjoy, and that the cities are bound to supply this as an education to something better. If Macaulay could say that all sorts of stories had a charm for him,—that he never saw one that he could not read,—why should we expect that an imaginative Irish school-boy is to be kept from such reading? Mr. Hubbard thinks cities are not bound to supply amusement, but novels are a source of instruction and a satisfaction to the social instinct. I certainly should not have remained a member of the "Ladies' Commission" from the beginning until now, if I had not felt the great value of the work the Commission is doing; but if I had to decide between revising the reading of those under fourteen and that of those over, I should certainly revise for the latter class. Before the passions are roused, before there is a knowledge of corrupt things, books of many sorts are entirely unintelligible except in their higher aspects. In this way, children read the "Arabian Nights," Smollett, Richardson, Dryden's plays, and still worse things that have a recognized place in literature, without injury. Every child needs to have its ideality protected or quickened, for this is the germ of all religious trust. This ideality seizes the best things in what is read. I was myself, as a child, turned into a large mixed library containing books in several languages. I read "Gil Blas" in French and "Don Quixote" in Spanish before I was thirteen, and I made extracts from these books, as well as many English books, which would bear out my statement. I think I was twenty-five years old before I really knew the character of the "Arabian Nights." I saw an allusion to one of the stories that shocked me, and I went for the dear old book, and read it through for the first time since I was twelve, and to my horror discovered that what was implied in the allusion was a thing that I could not read twice after I knew what it meant.

As a member of the Commission, I have always rejected books *written in bad English*—books in which slang is admitted as the accompaniment of any but low, and confessedly undesirable, manners; books in which children are represented as wiser or more religious than their parents, and books in which parents and teachers are represented as wronging and tyrannizing over the young. If a child does happen to be born once in a century who is wiser than his elders, or who is wronged by them, we cannot do children a worse injury than to inflate self-conceit by such pictures.

I think it is Mr. Hubbard who fancies children must be able to buy their own books of amusement because they are well-dressed. That is a great mistake. When I took Lady Amberley into a Boston public school, where all the children were the daughters of Irish laborers, she looked around and said, "The children of dukes need not dress better." Dress is a need which ignorant parents comprehend. The books which these children would be forced to buy would be of that objectionable sort which the most careless supervision keeps out of the public library. I think any book which shows a child in this class of society how well-born people act and speak, what is "taken for granted" among such persons, is of great value, even if it be not a classic nor likely to endure. Then children who study hard need recreation, which is better found in a lively tale like "The Colonel's opera cloak," or "The trumpet major," than in a book of natural history or travel, with all the facts falsified. We have no time to learn things twice over. I have never in my own life been able to get through a day without a poem or a story, and to the fact that I understand this necessity I owe any power I may possess of doing hard work.

CAROLINE H. DALL.

THE HUNDRED "NEXT BEST" BOOKS.

THE book prize questions in the *Publishers' weekly*, some years ago, and in the *Literary news*, in which they now form a permanent feature, have given so much pleasure (not without profit) to non-competitors, as well as to competitors, that the publisher is desirous of testing the plan in the *Library journal*. "What books to purchase"—one of the essential considerations in starting small libraries, or in using the first available funds for accessions—is the subject of the question proposed. The first suggestion for this purpose was to base the question on a given list of one hundred books, which ought to be found in every library: this list to be submitted to a vote of approval or substitution. Upon reconsideration, however, it was found that the result would not afford much instruction, as such a list would be entirely occupied by those standard authors, as to whose first selection for a library there could not be the slightest doubt. Thus, instead of submitting a "ready-made" list, it has been decided to give a list of exceptions, and to elicit individual lists of books, selected chiefly from the literature of the present period. This plan, leaving the selection entirely to individual experience, has the further advantage that it will produce, not only a model list of one hundred books, but also a second and still larger list of books on which a minority of competitors agree, and which, according to their grading (by the number of votes received), will be more or less entitled to consideration for purchase.

As the object of this plan can only be realized by a representative participation, the question will be withdrawn unless assurance can be had of the coöperation of at least fifty competitors. Every subscriber to the *Library journal* is entitled to compete, and, as it is thought that there would be a

better chance of securing the necessary number of competitors (while a comparison of notes of the librarians and book-sellers could not but enhance the value of the result), the invitation to compete is also extended to the subscribers to the *Publishers' weekly*. Before giving the final particulars, it is therefore necessary that those who wish to compete should send their names, for entry at this office, on or before June 1.

In order to give some more definite idea of the question, the list of exceptions is herewith submitted, with a request for suggestions and criticism.

Works excluded from competition.

1. All works not properly belonging to the present century.
2. Encyclopedias, dictionaries, gazetteers, atlases, collections and selections, and periodicals.
3. Technical and professional works, dogmatic theology, school text-books; also juveniles (reserved for another prize question).
4. In *prose*, the works of Bancroft, Brontë (Charlotte), Bulwer, Carlyle, Collins (Wilkie), Cooper, Darwin, De Quincey, Dickens, Eliot (George), Emerson, Freeman, Froude, Goethe, Grote, Guizot, Hallam, Hawthorne, Hildreth, Hood, Hughes (Thos.), Hugo (Victor), Humboldt (Alex. v.), Huxley, Irving, Jameson (Mrs.), Kingsley (Charles), Lamb, Lever, Lossing, Macaulay, Mayratt, Mill (John S.), Milman, Motley, Muloch, Parkman, Prescott, Reade (Chas.), Ruskin, Schiller, Scott, Spencer (Herbert), Stowe (Mrs.), Strickland (Mrs.), Taylor (Bayard), Thackeray, Thiers, Toqueville, Trollope, Tyndall, Yonge (Miss).
5. In *poetry*, the works of Browning (Robert), Browning (Mrs.), Bryant, Burns, Byron, Cary (Alice), Coleridge, Goethe, Hemans, Holmes, Hood, Ingelow, Keats, Longfellow, Lowell, Moore, Poe, Scott, Schiller, Shelley, Tennyson, Whittier, Wordsworth.

As competitors are expected to submit a list of one hundred individual *works*, not *authors*, some of the more prolific of the popular authors have been included in the above exceptions, simply for the reason that not many votes should be scattered on well-known individual works of authors who have already found their literary level. It should not be inferred that every small library should include in its first purchase the complete works of such authors as Bulwer, Lever, Marryatt, Collins, Reade, Trollope, Miss Yonge, or even of such as Goethe, Guizot, Mrs. Jameson, Ruskin, etc. It resolves itself into the simple question: With the above list of exceptions as a basis, what one hundred books would you suggest for the next purchase?

\$100 will be awarded in four prizes for the best lists, viz.: \$50, \$25, \$15, and \$10 respectively.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR J. LEWIS DIMAN, who died at Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1881, was, besides being an accomplished scholar in his own department, deeply interested in libraries and their work. He was a member of the library committee of the Brown University Library for many years; delivered an admirable address at the dedication of the

Rogers Free Library, Bristol, R. I., Jan. 12, 1878 (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 3: 28); and was, particularly during the last year and a half, actively interested in the work of the Providence Public Library. References prepared at that library to lectures and topics treated by him have repeatedly appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, including two in the February number. Professor Diman possessed the very rare gift of being able to inspire his pupils with an interest in the subject as a whole, and as considered in its various relations. His references to authorities were always a marked feature of his dictations, and laid the basis for a full and careful acquaintance with the literature of the subject which the pupils were very likely to improve.

W. E. F.

FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

○
4 1

Jan. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	May. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	Sept. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
Feb. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	June. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	Oct. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
Mar. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	July. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	Nov. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
April. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	Aug. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	Dec. <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

REV. DR. L. T. Chamberlain, of Norwich, Connecticut, writes to the *Sunday-school times* an explanation of the method by which he is enabled to know the number of times each book has been drawn, as also the books drawn by each person during the year. First: The scholar's library-card, filled out with the number of the class and of the scholar, as also the scholar's name, is that which I suppose to be in general use. Second: The shelf space of the library is divided by thin partitions, so that each book has its own niche or cell. These cells are numbered in order, from one upward, on their respective lintels, and the books, as they are placed in their cells, are numbered correspondingly. Third: From a nail or tack driven in each lintel depends a tag, of light cardboard, of which a *fac-simile* is here given. An eyelet admits of its ready hanging or removal. The tag bears the number of the class and scholar; for example: 4 for the class number, and 1 for the scholar's number. A scholar draws a book, and the number of it is entered on the tag which covers the cell of that book, in the space designated for that Sunday. When the book is returned, its number on the tag is crossed; and as the tag has spaces for all the Sundays of the year, it constitutes a perpetual

yearly record. To keep the record of the number of times each book is drawn, a simple tally-score is kept in pencil on the edge of the cell to which the book belongs. I need not say that each scholar is provided with a copy of the complete descriptive as well as alphabetical catalogue, and that the designation of books desired is made before the scholar comes to the school. The books are carried to the classes after the lesson-exercise is closed.

SUNDAY OPENING.*

The Library of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa., "has been open every day for the last 32 months. [Sundays 1-4 P. M.] We have but few books," the librarian writes, "but we make the best use of them we can." He incloses a cut of the library, which is a pleasant room, with 6 book-stacks running out from the wall, and the latest improvements in the shape of two Danner book-cases and several Noyes dictionary-holders. We quote the

"SUGGESTIONS TO STUDENTS.

- "1. Visit the Library at a regular hour.
- "2. Keep with you a memorandum and record book, and in it note down, as they occur to you, the subjects concerning which you wish to read, the books you intend to read soon, and keep in it a record of your reading.
- "3. Consult the Library directory and catalogue, and find the book, magazine, or paper you want for yourself whenever possible.
- "4. When found take it to a study-table and give your whole attention to the subject matter, without giving heed to others.
- "5. Return the book or periodical to its place.
- "6. Consult the reference books, cyclopedias, dictionaries, gazetteers, atlases, for explanations of terms, words, names, and places when you meet those not well understood.
- "7. Select a few of the best books and master them.
- "8. Examine and 'taste' as many more as you can.
- "9. Often review your library record, and test your ability to reproduce what you have read, both orally and in writing.
- "10. Make yourself familiar with the classification and arrangement of the Library.
- "11. Ask the librarian for assistance when needed.
- "12. Read to know, read to think, read to develop yourself."

The periodical reading-room of the Boston Athenæum has always been open on Sundays from 12 M. to 10 P. M. It has now been determined to keep the library open for consultation, but not for issue of books, on all holidays, and Sunday opening will probably soon follow.

* See LIB. JOURN., 5: 331, 333.

Bibliography.

[The extracts made in this department are much condensed, and connecting words are often altered or inserted in order to piece the sentences together.]

A. Library economy, history, and reports.

BARTON, G. B. The Public Library [in Melbourne]. (Pages 370-76 of *The Victorian review*, Jan.)

"There is no public institution in Victoria which reflects greater credit on the administration of its affairs than the Public Library. . . . The total number of books and pamphlets now catalogued is 108,208, the money value being £74,186." The rest of the article is taken up with showing what serious gaps there are in every department, how badly the library is classified, the great need of a subject catalog, the advisability of numbering the shelves, putting the shelf-marks in the catalog, and of supplying pens and ink. One is tempted to ask what is the condition of the other public institutions in Victoria.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) PUB. LIB. 24th annual report. Brookline, 1881. 23 p. O.

Added, 1163 v., 313 pm.; total, 25,181 v.; issued, 47,036. The books are now rarely abused "while in borrowers' hands,—a state of affairs brought to pass by our practice of daily examinations."

CINCINNATI P. L. Bulletin of books added during 1879. Cin., 1880. [8] + 292 p. l. O. During 1880. Cin., 1881. [8] + 307 p. l. O.

Each year consists of 12 classified "Monthly bulletins," a subject index, and an index of authors, anonymous works, and collectors.

CLINTON (Mass.). BIGELOW FREE P. L. 7th an. report. n. p., n. d. 8 p. O.

Added 583 v.; total, 9335; issued, 32,519.

FLAMMERMONT, Jules. Les archives du Ministère de la Marine. (In *Revue pol. et lit.*, 19 fév., p. 245-247.)

The ministry has over 40,000 documents, many of them of the greatest importance for the history of France, of her colonies, and of all the countries with which she has had commercial relations or carried on naval wars. And yet, the only catalog is an inventory of less than 60 small folio pages, written in a large hand! In one case, 641 volumes of mss., extending over a century and a third, are catalogued in what makes seven lines of type. And the whole collection is in complete confusion.

"FREE public library in Philadelphia." *The American*, March 26, 1881, p. 383. 19 cm.

It is proposed that the second centennial of Philadelphia should be celebrated by the establishment of a great public library. The *American* foresees some difficulties in its management: 1st, in regard to the admission of "certain classes of books re-

pugnant to the moral and religious convictions of the great majority of our people, for which a minority are sure to make a public clamor, and to enlist in it a good many unthinking people"; 2d, in regard to fiction: "A public library should be rigorous in its selections, excluding all works of fiction which have not a decided literary merit, and whose moral tone is morbid or demoralizing. It should shut out such writers as Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Wood absolutely, and refuse admission to the great majority of novels until they had passed the judgment of a competent body of critics. And it might, with great propriety, refuse to give two novels in succession to the same person, thus forcing its readers, if that be possible, to intercalate their fictitious reading with something more solid.

"In Philadelphia, the first step to such a library should be the purchase of the Mercantile Library. This institution, in spite of many faults of management, has been a real benefactor to Philadelphians. Its collections are the most popular in the city, its facilities for popular use the best, and its rate of subscription so low as to put it within the reach of the majority of the people. A Public Library would do little or no harm to the Philadelphia Library, which would retain its present constituency. But the Mercantile Library could hardly sustain its competition, while the collections of the latter would, after thorough weeding, furnish just the nucleus needed."

BURLINGTON (*Vt.*) FLETCHER FREE LIB. 7th an. report. Burlington, Vt., 1881. 17 p. O.

Added, 908 v.; total, 12,785; issued, 29,432. Fiction 66 per cent.—"a point never before reached by this library, and, I believe, not exceeded by any public circulating library in the country. The wise innovation made by the Trustees two years ago, in withdrawing from the shelves such books as those written by 'Oliver Optic,' Horatio Alger, jr., and 'Harry Castlemon,' has, without doubt, contributed to this satisfactory result. This library was, so far as I know, the first one to make the experiment."

LANCASTER (*Mass.*). 18th an. report. Clinton, 1881. 71 p. O.

Added, 1517 v., 1599 pm.; total, 13,511 v., 5775 pm.; issued, 10,998 (fiction 62.7 per cent.). In a percentage list of 42 authors, Mary J. Holmes has most, 4.3; Howells comes 15th, with 1.2 per cent.; Dickens 19th, MacDonald 23d, Black 25th, Thackeray 41st. Special attention has been given to the collection of Lancastrian, among others, two volumes consisting of pamphlets, circulars, programs, etc., from 1748 to 1880.

LAWRENCE (*Mass.*). FREE P. L. 9th an. report. L., 1881. 27 p. O.

Added, 1698 v., 275 pm.; total, 20,859 v.; issued, 134,052. (7681 less than in 1879, owing to the revival of business, and the wearing out of inferior novels without replacement, and the more strict enforcement of penalties for the mutilation of books.) "Next to Godey's and Peterson's, the juvenile magazines receive the worst usage, and after them Harper's monthly and Scribner's maga-

zines. Indeed, it would seem that many of the magazines are taken from the library for no other reason than that private scrap-books may be enriched, or restless infants amused. Other books are injured beside illustrated periodicals,—juvenile books, in particular, being defaced with pencil marks, and so badly soiled, after a few readings, as to be unfit for further service. Illustrated books are sometimes despoiled of their engravings, and collections of poetry are mutilated with scissors to save the trouble of copying a few verses. The only way to prevent mutilation of books is to examine them every time they come in, and strictly enforce the prescribed penalties when they are found to be injured. This necessitates a great deal of work, especially in a library with such a circulation as ours, where the time of two assistants would be constantly employed in collation; and it is better, perhaps, to examine only a few of those books more likely to be mutilated, and let the others go. . . . The Librarian is happy to state that lately the books have been returned in a much better condition than they were before such a careful examination was made of them. In order to guard against turning down the corners of the leaves, the Librarian had some cards made to answer the purpose of book-marks, upon one side of which were printed extracts from the regulations relative to the treatment of books, and upon the other this sentence—'Use this card as a book-mark instead of turning down the leaves, and return it with the book to the Library.' The good resulting from this measure is not so great as was anticipated. Those who are careful of books do not usually turn down leaves, and those who are in the habit of turning down leaves will do so in spite of the book-marks."

LEEDS (*Eng.*) P. L. 10th an. report. Leeds, Nov. 1880. 18 p. + 4 p. of cover. O.

Added, *Ref. Lib.*, 1827 v.; *Central Lend. L.*, 1521; 21 Branches, 5536; totals, *R. L.*, 24,590; *C. L. L.*, 23,809; *B. L.*, 76,901; issued, *R. L.*, 69,520; *C. L. L.*, 268,200; *B. L.*, 317,451. "One inhabitant in every fifteen has taken, on the average, 30 volumes for home reading."

MERC. L. ASSOC. OF SAN FRANCISCO. 28th an. rep. San F., 1881. 31 + [1] p. O.

Added, 1415 v.; total, 50,379; issued, 66,391.

MARBLEHEAD (*Mass.*) ABBOT PUBLIC L. An. report. n. p., [1881 + 4] p. O.

Added, 686 v.; total, 5826; issued, 38,862, or 5½ to each inhabitant; turnover, 7½.

A MEMORIAL of the Chicago fire. (In *N. Y. evening Mail*, Mar. 8.) 21 cm.

The tenth anniversary of the great Chicago fire is to be observed with no little demonstration by the inhabitants of that city next October. A plan has been suggested by Mr. Allen, of the Public Library Board, and indorsed by the Chicago *Tribune*, which is so good that it deserves general attention. It is that "the world's generosity to Chicago in her time of calamity shall be commem-

erated by a great public subscription, in which every man, woman, and child who desires may take part, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to the erection of a capacious, permanent, and fire-proof building as a home for the Public Library." It is believed that half a million dollars can be raised for the purpose, and that the corner-stone of the building can be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the tenth anniversary of the great fire. The library itself has been created since the fire, and chiefly as the result of influences springing from the ashes of that conflagration. It is therefore highly appropriate that the anniversary of that calamity be made the occasion for laying the foundation stone of a permanent home for the collection of books now and yet to be accumulated. The sentiment which prompts such a commemoration of the world's generosity to the stricken Queen of the Lakes is an exalted one.

The proposition to erect this memorial building may introduce an extremely desirable custom throughout the Republic. A better method of commemorating great events cannot be devised.

NATICK (*Mass.*) MORSE INSTITUTE L. Reports, with the suppl. catalogue for 1880-81. Boston, 1881. 37 + [1] p. O.

Added, 521 v., 107 pm; total, 11,364 v.; issued, 30,757 (a decrease of 4819). "It is painful to see that still nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of all the works loaned are selected from the class of fiction, while our valuable works of history and biography, travels, science, and art are so neglected." Six years ago the fiction percentage was 82.7; in 1880-81 it was 73.

NEWBURGH (*N. Y.*) FREE L. Report of librarian [C. Estabrook]. (Pages 13-16 of the Public schools report, Newb., 1881, 42 p. O.)

Added, 499; total, 12,204, of which 14 per cent. is fiction; issued, 67,323, of which 77.53 is fiction. The charging system is the "Evansville card system," with modifications. "It would have been impossible, with our old ledger system, to have received and cancelled, delivered and charged, with any degree of accuracy, an average of five books per minute for five consecutive hours, as we did with the present card system, Jan. 5, 1880."

ODELL, W., jr. Free libraries and their working. (In *Macmillan's mag.*, Apr., p. 439-451.)

Makes liberal use of the "Special Report" of the Bureau of Education. Consists chiefly of a long and interesting account of the history of the Coventry Free Library.

Pays Americans a compliment:—"In these respects the Americans set us a striking and enviable example. The handsome buildings, the cheerful, open rooms, the bright light, the intelligent and attractive young women who do the business of librarians, the rapid manner in which readers are served in the free libraries of New England, are all worthy of eager imitation on this side the Atlantic."

Says of librarians:—"Few are the men who, while making the office their work and their duty, will throw their whole soul into it, as if it were a pet scheme of their own; who, with knowledge

sufficient for the library's greatest readers, both of books and the book trade (two very distinct things, yet each necessary to an efficient administration of a library), have yet the kindness of manner and sympathy which do much to make the juvenile department popular. To such a librarian readers of every shade look as a friend, and the influence of such a character in such a post is significantly pointed to at Coventry, by the large decrease in the issues of 1876, which was traced to the unaccommodating idleness of a young assistant."

THE OTHER SIDE: the recent criticisms on the Public Library. (In *Sunday Herald*, Boston, March 20.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ col.

Its purpose is not purely educational, as many seem to think, although it is one of the most important factors in the educational facilities of Boston. It is, what its name implies, a great popular library, and is designed to give pleasure to the masses of the citizens, as well as to impart instruction. The design of the trustees is to have it fulfill both these purposes as well as possibly can be done.

What was all-sufficient for the provincial city of twenty-five years ago, would no longer answer the demands of the great metropolitan center of to-day, with about every civilized nationality represented among its reading classes. The library must keep step with the times, and it has expanded and advanced in every direction. . . . It is not a goody-goody Sunday-school library, such as many seem to wish to make it; it is not kept up expressly for the benefit of the Puritan New Englander—a type of individual which is now much scarcer in these parts than further west—although it is intended to meet his requirements; but it is also intended to meet the requirements of the Roman Catholic Irishman, the atheistic German, the radical Frenchman, all of whom are citizens of Boston, paying their proportion of the taxes which support the institution, and, therefore, equally entitled to be considered in the selection of the books and periodicals. Nobody is forced to read what he does not wish to read, and there is plenty of such literature as each and all wish to read, so that everybody ought to be satisfied who does not want to compel others to be pleased with that which pleases him, and with nothing else. What is regarded as good literature in each of the respective countries is included in the library. But where there is a doubt in any country as to the standing of certain works, they are not taken. Thus the works of Zola and of Paul de Kock are not circulated, as there is serious question of their morality in France. . . .

Immoral works are not allowed to circulate among the children. There is a certain class of juvenile works which are vapid and trashy, but they are not immoral, although not improving. But they are sought for, and, if not found in the Public Library, would be obtained at the circulating libraries. And it is better that the class of young people who read them should pass their time thus than in the street, subject to evil influences and liable to acquire vicious practices. The very influence of access to the library is likely

to lead them at last to a better class of reading. In the circulation of these rapid works by the library there has been a radical improvement. A few years ago, the rapid juveniles and novels were bought for the library by the score, on their appearance, to satisfy the demand for them. Now but one copy for the lower hall and one for each branch is obtained, and these really serve as a bait that lures the reader unwittingly to a better class of literature. One of these books appears, for instance, and a boy sees it announced on the catalogue. He inquires for it and finds it out. There is but one copy, but, knowing it is in the library, he waits for the time when he can get it. Disappointed in his application, his attention is directed to a better class of books, perhaps a popular history or work of travel; his taste is thus improved and he finds out that what he liked was really rapid; when he has the opportunity to get it, the chances are that he will not want it, or, if he does, that after reading it he will never want to read anything more like it.

The character of books placed in the lower hall is much better than formerly. A few years ago, such works as Morley's series of "Men of letters" would only be found in the Bates hall, but now they are placed in the lower hall. The circulation of fiction from the lower hall is now no longer seventy-five per cent. Thus far it has been, in the four busiest months of the year, about sixty-nine per cent. It has been charged that the policy of the management has been to make a fine showing for the library by running up a large circulation, and that therefore the reading of fiction was encouraged. This is not true, for the trustees could, were they so inclined, run the annual circulation up to over 2,000,000, instead of 1,200,000, as at present; whereas the circulation is actually decreasing. This indicates, however, by no means a falling off in the number of patrons of the library. These are rather increasing. There is more reading done than ever. But there is not so large a number of books read, for the reason that it takes a longer time to read a book with some thought in it than it does to read a light novel.

The charge has been made that members of special professions who are unable to buy technical works, can find absolutely no books worth mentioning upon the topics they seek information upon, and that they must do without them in order that the pupils in the public schools may be provided with their seventeen volumes each of trashy and immoral fiction. That charge is unqualifiedly false. The library is noted for having the best collections of works on technical subjects in America. It is resorted to by scholars in special fields of investigation, technical as well as æsthetic, from far and near. No technical work of any value is recommended that is not obtained as speedily as possible. The institution has the best medical library on this continent, with the single exception of that in Washington, and there is a superb collection of works on art, such as is to be found nowhere else in America.

It is practicable to allow the public free and unrestricted access to the card catalogue in the Bates hall; but this was impossible in the lower hall,

for the cards would be greatly damaged thereby, and the users would interfere with each other. Therefore, it was placed in charge of a curator, to whom all persons turn to get the number of any work which they cannot find on the printed catalogues. It was decided to combine the office of a literary guide with that of the curator, and a young gentleman of scholarly tastes, Mr. Thomas H. Cummings, was selected for the place. The results have justified the step. A deal of good has been done in improving the taste of readers, especially of boys of sixteen or seventeen years—the age when habits of mind are most likely to be susceptible to influences of either good or evil, and become firmly set in the mold in which they are cast. Many are the cases where permanent habits of good reading have thus been formed. All persons in search of new works are naturally compelled to apply to him for the number. If he sees that it is something unsuited to them, it is likely to be an easy matter for him to persuade them to take something else, and he often goes further than merely to recommend; he will try to interest them in the book; he goes to the shelves himself and brings it for them, showing them the illustrations and the character of its contents, thus getting them interested in it. Many a youth is grateful for the kindly influence thus thrown around him, and there lives many a lad who will yet be thankful for such a wise provision in one of Boston's noblest institutions.

PLYMOUTH (Eng.) FREE P. L. AND NEWS-ROOMS. 4th report. PL., 1881. 47 p. O.

Added 1460 v.; total 12,721; issued 171,851. "Our experience is that while it is an admirable substitute for leather for books that are rarely used, buckram is not a satisfactory material in the case of books which on an average change hands every week."

POOLE, W. F.: Three libraries more destroyed by fire. (In *Chicago Tribune*, March 5.)

"If the chief purpose of libraries is to furnish material for great fires, they are well performing their mission. The State Library at Minnesota, the library of the Minnesota State Historical Society, and the library of the Supreme Court of the State, are reported to have been destroyed at the burning of the State Capitol at St. Paul, on Tuesday evening. The State library had 12,580 volumes, and the Historical Society reported, in 1879, 7649 bound volumes and 11,284 unbound volumes, not including a collection of 1000 in volumes given by the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of Mr. Hayes's Cabinet, which have since been placed in the library. The law library of the Supreme Court is said to have been a valuable one. The loss of the Historical Society's library is especially a public calamity, as it had books and manuscripts relating to the early history of the North-west which money cannot replace. Of late years the society has been zealous and enterprising in collecting historical rarities; and it is hoped that some of these have been saved in its fire-proof vault. Only recently, spacious rooms

have been provided for the library by an enlargement of the west wing of the Capitol; but unfortunately they were not of fire-proof construction. [Since the above was written it is reported that a large part of the Historical Library was saved.]

"Many of the public libraries of the country are in positions as much exposed to the risks of fire as were the St. Paul libraries. Instead of being placed in separate and fire-proof structures, they are put in buildings used for other purposes which are combustible and dangerous. Our Chicago public library is in the third and fourth story of a business block which is occupied by twenty other tenants. If a fire should start in the building it would involve the loss of the whole library, for water, heat, and smoke are as destructive to books as fire itself.

"The National Library at Washington, now appealing to Congress for a new and separate building, is in as dangerous a locality as our own city library. The roof of the old Capitol, around the dome, the rafters, and the flooring of the attic, are of wood, and of the ordinary construction. The attic is filled with manuscript files and public documents; and, as there is no fire-proof wall from one end to the other, fire would sweep through this attic as it did a few years ago through the whole quadrangle of the Patent-Office building. A commission of engineers from the War Department, after the fire at the Patent-Office, made a survey of all the public buildings at Washington, and reported these facts. They said that a fire in the old Capitol would endanger the colonnade of marble pillars on the east front, upon which the great dome partly rests, and they intimate that in case of fire the dome itself might fall. In looking through the construction-plans of the old Capitol ten days ago, with Mr. Smithmeyer, the architect employed by the government in making plans for the new library building, I asked him what he thought would be the effect on the dome if fire should take in the attic already described. He said he thought, from the great amount of combustible matter around the dome, it would come down. In the shadow of this dome, 287 feet high, is the library of Congress, the Supreme Court-room, the files of the court, and its library, which is the largest law-library in the country.

"It is the central portion of the old Capitol—the tinder-box which has been described—to which Mr. Conkling proposes to throw out an east and west wing, each 275 feet long, for the library of Congress and other purposes; and editorial writers on the *Tribune* and other Chicago papers think it an excellent scheme. They condemn, at the same time, as extravagant, the plan of the Joint Committee of Congress for a separate building. Mr. Conkling's suggestion for an east wing is not new. It was made some years ago, and Messrs. Walter and Clark, the architects of the Capitol, estimated the cost to be \$4,000,000. The idea of the west wing is new; and how it can be constructed over the chasm of a steep, descending hill is a puzzle. \$10,000,000 would hardly cover the cost of carrying out Mr. Conkling's economical suggestions, and they would not provide for the future wants of the library.

"No member of the Joint Committee of Congress, no practical librarian, and no architect of any professional reputation can be found who favors any other plan than the erection of a separate building for the library of Congress. There will be a difference of opinion as to the plans of construction for such a building, but, as no specific plans have been definitely fixed upon, it is too early to discuss them. These plans will be determined by Mr. Spofford, the librarian, Mr. Clarke, the architect of the Capitol, and the Secretary of the Interior, who are named in the bill as a commission with full powers.

"I have regretted to see in the editorial columns of the *Tribune*, on several occasions, the intimation that a new building for the library of Congress is not needed; that the project is an ambitious scheme of the librarian for promoting his own individual importance; and that he is carrying the measure by his personal influence with Congressmen, who are under obligations to him for the assistance he habitually renders them in the preparation of their speeches. I cannot conceive how a person can have visited the library during the past ten years and seen its crowded condition—books, for want of shelving, piled breast-high in the galleries and on the floors, corded up like firewood—without assigning a better reason for the project, and being amazed that Congress has so long neglected to provide suitable accommodations for its own library.

"I have known Mr. Spofford for many years, and the intimation that he is inspired by a selfish ambition in his advocacy of a separate building for the library I know to be a groundless suspicion. That Mr. Spofford has much influence with Congressmen of all parties is greatly to his credit. There is not a more competent, courteous, or zealous officer in the public service than the librarian of Congress, or one who more completely fills his position.

"His influence in the Commission will be for a sensible, convenient, and economical structure, and in these views he will be sustained by all the librarians in the country."

PROVIDENCE (*R. I.*) P. L. 3d report. Prov., 1881. 34 p. O.

Added, 1407 v.; total, 18,029; issued (239 days), home use, 67,620, library use, 7,222; the historical classes have 16 per cent. (13 the year before); fiction and juveniles, 69 (72 the year before).

"A new and exceedingly promising feature of the coöperation between the library and the schools already alluded to, is the formation of what are known as 'school libraries.' These, unlike the 'school libraries' founded in this State some forty years ago, are not founded for the purpose of answering, in a general and indefinite way, the design of the public library system. They are, on the contrary, a very definite and specific means of extending the influence and even the material contents of the public library; being almost wholly selected from books in our own collection, which the teacher has personally examined, and found serviceable. These 'branch' collections, as they

may appropriately be considered, are so administered as to be used under peculiarly favorable circumstances, for they circulate under the teacher's own eye, giving him an opportunity for judiciously following up the use of each book by the most effective suggestions, instructions, and supervision. This is, of course, only a link in the general chain of agencies which have in view the creation in the future of a reading public such as shall use the resources of the library with intelligence and profit.

"A manual entitled 'How to use the reading-room' was prepared at the expense of a friend of the library, and one copy has been placed on each one of the tables in the reading-room, where it proves to be just what is wanted, to familiarize the reader with the use of pamphlets, of the periodicals, and of the reference books. The lists of the two latter are there printed in full, and the periodical list has been reproduced in this report. Another noteworthy feature of the assistance rendered is the furnishing of a special study-room, where those who desire can be by themselves and pursue their researches on special subjects without liability of interruption. After all, the ultimate object to be aimed at in all library work is the benefiting and developing of the individual reader, and it is pleasant to notice that, from year to year, more persons use the library for specific purposes, and the librarian is in more instances asked to render assistance and furnish suggestions in individual cases."

ST. LOUIS (*Mo.*) MERC. L. ASSOC. 35th an. report. St. L., 1881. 23 p. O.

Added, 2527 v.; total, 55,690; issued, 133,148 (an increase of 13,151); issue of fiction, 44.75 per cent. A new building is called for, the present one being "in every way unfitted for its purposes."

SOUTHBRIDGE (*Mass.*) P. L. Report. (Pages 89-98 of the Town reports. Southb., 1881. 133 + [1] p. O.)

Added, 521 v., 171 pm.; total, 8219 v., 2570 pm.; issued, 14,166 (fiction 44 per cent.); used in the library, 3000. The Library Committee say:

"Many persons whose knowledge of books makes them competent judges pronounce it one of the very best libraries of its size in the country. The custom has been to accept all books donated, so that we have some that the committee probably would not have purchased, and many that they could not, for the terms of the lease of the rooms prohibit the purchase of books 'which are partisan in politics, or denominational or sectarian in religion.' We feel like appealing more earnestly than ever to teachers of our schools, parents, and all others of influence, to labor unremittingly to effect a change in the reading of many who patronize the library. It now contains a large number of excellent books, the careful reading of which will aid in acquiring an education that can never be obtained from reading novels."

The librarian, Miss Comins, says: "The change in the manner of reading, as well as amount and matter read, is one of the promising

points to mark. This change is particularly noticeable with regard to some of the pupils of the high school, as well as some of the schools of lower grades, who, under the supervision of their instructors, are learning to read much more carefully and wisely than hitherto."

TAUNTON (*Mass.*) P. L. 15th an. report. Taunton, 1881. 8 p. O.

Added, 817 v.; total, 16,878; issued, 61,347. "We are indebted to the *Daily Gazette* for the gratuitous publication of new books added to the Library."

U. S. CENSUS OFFICE. 10th census; statistics of libraries. Schedule 1. H: Randall Waite, special agent. n. d. 13 leaves Q.

WATERTOWN (*Mass.*) FREE P. L. 13th an. report. Boston, 1881. 22 p. O.

Added, 586 v.; total, 12,447 v., 11,830 pm.; issued, 27,233 (about 10 per cent. less than the previous year, owing to the revival of business and the diminished purchase of fiction). No books have been lost for three years. A new catalog of 500 pages is going thro' the press. "It is always a pleasure to be able to find for any one just the book or the article that gives any desired information. It is always painful to see any one go away from the library without the help sought for. Only by personal attention to the wants of each individual is the library able to make itself most useful."

J. M. HUBBARD's article on Libraries and fiction has been translated and reprinted from the *International review* in the *Revista europea*, an. 12, p. 77-90, as a paper likely "servire alla causa delle buone lettere e della morale."

B. Catalogs.

BORDEAUX. BIBLIOTHÈQUE MUNICIPALE. Catalogue des mss. Tome 1. By Jules Delpit. B., imp. Delmas, 1881. 33 + 457 p. 4°.

The preface relates the history of the collection, and its astonishing losses during the Revolution and Empire.

CAMBRIDGE (*Eng.*) FREE L. Catalogue, Reference Dept. Part 2; compiled by J. Pink, Librarian. Camb., 1881. 64 p. O.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Catalogue of the juvenile lending department; comp. by W. J. Haggerston. N.-u.-T., 1880. [83] + 22 + [1] p. O.

See LIB. JOURN., 5: 326.

The preface is written by "Uncle Toby," who says: "This honor has been conferred upon me because, in conducting what is probably the largest association of young people in existence,—the Dicky Bird Society, now numbering more than 45,000 members,—I have gained not a little experi-

ence of the kind of literature suited to the rising generation. . . . The new institution opens with a juvenile library containing upwards of a thousand volumes. . . . On its shelves will be found the very reading for which the English boy and girl have ever a healthy appetite. Ready to hand there is the book of adventure, the domestic story, the instructive record, and all that is in harmony with our diversified English life, our national instincts, and our noblest aspirations. . . . [There is] a vast increase in the number of publications for the young. Unfortunately, many of these are of a very questionable character. It is a matter of rejoicing, therefore, that parents should be able to find for those dearest to them a bulwark of intelligence and morality in the juv. dept. of the N. P. L."

BRITISH MUSEUM.—"Arrangements seem to be at last completing for printing the catalogue of books in the library of the British Museum. The cost of 'composition' alone is estimated at £70,000. The special government grant to defray the cost of printing is for the present £1,600 a year. This limits the annual issue to 5 volumes, at which rate of production it is computed that it will take 40 years to complete the work. The number of entries to be embodied is roughly estimated at 3,000,000. The price of a complete set of the catalogue will be about £200."—*Printing Times*.

MR. SINKER, the learned librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge, is about to publish for the College a catalogue of the English-printed books (*i. e.*, books in any language printed in England, or in English printed anywhere) of a date not later than 1600. It is meant to be the companion volume to the 'Catalogue of fifteenth century printed books.' The strongest features of this collection are early liturgical books and Shakespeare quartos.—*Ath.*

C. Bibliography.

BAILLIÈRE, Em. Nécrologie, Frederik Muller d'Amsterdam. (In *Bibliog. de la France*, chron., p. 31, 2.)

Né 22 jul. 1817, mort 4 jan. 1881. "Fred. Muller avait la passion du catalogue. Le nombre de catalogues systématiques qu'il a rédigés lui-même des livres composant son assortiment, et que plus tard il fit composer sous sa direction, est considérable. Nous citerons: Catal. de livres de théologie, 1854, et 1865; Essai d'une bibliog. néerlandorussie, 1859, 8°; Bibliotheek van nederlandse pamfletten naar tijdsorde gerangschikt en beschreven door P. A. Tiele 1858-61, 3 v. 4°; Essai d'une bibliog. néerland-américaine. Les catalogues auxquels F. Muller a attaché son nom offrent au plus haut degré le mérite de l'exactitude et d'une classification méthodique. . . . Dans les dernières années de sa vie F. Muller avait conçu le projet d'une bibliographie néerlandaise." (See *LIB. JOURN.*, 3: 308.)

The supplement to the *Nieuwsbl. v. d. boekhandel*, 1881, no. 22, contains a life and bibliography of Muller, 10 p. long.

LACROIX, Paul. Les amateurs de vieux livres, par P. L. Jacob, bibliophile. Paris, E: Rouveyre, 1880. 60 + [2] p. D.

Treats of "Les bouquins; Bouquinistes à la mode; Bouquinistes de la vieille roche; Les étalagistes; Les bibliomanes; Les bibliophiles; Les bouquineurs."

THE MONASTIC SCRIPTORIUM [*i. e.* copying-room]. (In *Saturday rev.*, Feb. 19, p. 235-7.)

WYMAN, C: B. Q.; a biog. and bibliog. fragment. [London, 1880.] 22 p. 8°. (25 copies only printed for "The Sette of Odd-Volumes.")

Notices of Bernard Quaritch, one of the Sette of Odd-Volumes (see *Neuer Anzeiger*, 1880, no. 1058). The dedication reads: "This | Odd Volume | about | That Odd Volume | is dedicated to | t'other odd volumes, | by | his President | 5-11-80." On the cover is the motto, "There's a divinity in odd numbers." After p. 22, on an otherwise blank page, is a Turkish inscription, "From the famous press of Wyman Effendi, London."

S. KARATAEV published at St. Petersburg last year, in Russian, a Bibliography of finance, industry, and commerce, from Peter the Great to the present (1714-1879), 7000 nos.; price 10 marks. It forms the 1st vol. of his Bibliography of the economic sciences in Russia.

SERIAL STORIES.

List of important serial stories published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* to 1880, inclusive.

BY W. I. FLETCHER.

The Roman numerals indicate the series, the Arabic the volume. The first series was not numbered continuously, and is referred to here by years and quarters, the figures in parentheses designating the latter.

- About, E. Ahmed le fellah. II. 79-81.
L'infame. II. 66.
Les mariages de province. II. 72.
Tolla. 1855 (1).
Achard, A. Le mari de Delphine. II. 84, 5.
Bentzon, Th. Georgette. III. 35, 6.
Bernard, C. de. Un homme sérieux. 1843 (2, 3).
Cantacuzène-Altieri, O. *princesse*. La mensonge de Sabine. III. 40.
Poverina. III. 37.
Cherbuliez, V. L'aventure de Ladislav Bolski. II. 80, 1.
Le comte Kosin. II. 39, 40.
Miss Rovel. III. 6, 7.
Meta Holdenis. II. 103.
Le fiancé de M^{lle}. St. Maur. III. 13, 14.
Noirs et rouges. III. 42.
Paule Méré. II. 51, 2.
Le prince Vitale. II. 46.
Prosper Randoe. II. 70.
Revanche de Joseph Noirel. II. 94, 5.
Roman d'une honnête femme. II. 58, 9.
Daudet, E. Madame Robernier. III. 31, 2.
Delpit, A. Le fils de Coralie. III. 31.
Le mariage d'Odette. III. 36, 7.
Droz, G. Autour d'une source. II. 83, 4.
Dudevand, M^{me}. See Sand, Geo.
Dudevand, Maurice. See Sand, M.
Erckmann-Chatrian, M^{me}. Le fou Yégo. II. 35.
Les vieux de la vieille. III. 41, 2.
Feuillet, O. Bellah. 1850 (1, 2).
Histoire de Sibylle. II. 40, 1.

- Un mariage dans le monde. III. 11.
 Monsieur de Camors. II. 68, 9.
 Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre. II. 15.
 Fromentin, E. Dominique. II. 38, 9.
 Karr, A. Feu Bressier. 1842 (4).
 La famille Alain. 1847 (3, 4).
 Murger, H. Claude et Marianne. 1851 (2).
 Adeline Protat. 1853 (1, 2).
 Les buveurs d'eau. 1853 (4), 1854 (1, 2, 4).
 Musset, P. de. Puyllaurens. 1848 (2, 3).
 Scènes de la vie italienne. 1851 (1, 4), 1852 (1, 4), 1854 (4).
 Perret, P. Le baquet d'argent. II. 49.
 La pucierre. II. 55, 6.
 Un parasite. II. 60.
 Les sept croix-de-vie. II. 63, 4.
 Reybaud, Mme. Ch. Les anciens couvens de Paris. 1845 (4), 1846 (1, 4), 1848 (1).
 L'oncle César. II. 21, 2.
 Sand, Geo. André. 1835 (1, 2).
 Antonia. II. 41, 2.
 Cadix. II. 71, 2.
 Césarine Dietrich. II. 88, 9.
 Château des désertes. 1851 (1, 2).
 Confession d'une jeune fille. II. 52-4.
 Contes d'une grand'mère. III. 11, 12.
 Dernier amour. II. 64.
 Dernière Aldini. 1837 (4), 1838 (1).
 Elle et lui. II. 19, 20.
 Flammarade. III. 7-9.
 Francis. II. 93.
 Gabriel. 1839 (3).
 Homme de neige. II. 15-7.
 Jean de la Roche. II. 23, 4.
 Laura. II. 49.
 Leone Leoni. 1834 (2).
 Ma sœur Jeanne. III. 1, 2.
 Mlle La Quintinie. II. 44.
 Mlle Merquem.
 Les maîtres mosaïstes. 1837 (3).
 Malgrétout. II. 85.
 Marianne. III. 10.
 Marquis de Villemer. II. 28, 9.
 Mauprat. 1837 (2).
 Monsieur Sylvestre. II. 57, 8.
 Pauline. 1839 (4), 1840 (1).
 Pierre qui roule. II. 81-3.
 Simon. 1836 (1).
 Spiridon. 1838 (4), 1839 (1).
 Tamaris. II. 37, 8.
 Tour de Percemont. III. 12, 13.
 L'Uscoque. 1838 (2, 3).
 Valvèdre. II. 32, 3.
 La ville noire. II. 26, 7.
 Sand, Maurice. Callirhoé. II. 45, 6.
 Miss Mary. II. 68, 9.
 Six mille lieues à toute vapeur. II. 37, 8.
 Sandeau, J. Le docteur Herbeau. 1841 (4).
 Madeleine. 1846 (2, 3).
 Mlle de la Seiglière. 1844 (3, 4).
 Sacs et parchemins. (1849 (3, 4), 1850 (1).
 Theuriet, A. Le fils Maugars. III. 32, 3.
 La fortune d'Angèle. III. 9, 10.
 Mlle Guignon. II. 108.
 Le mariage de Gérard. III. 3.
 La princesse verte. III. 38.
 Raymonde. III. 14, 15.
 Uchard, M. La comtesse Diana. II. 47.
 Ines Parker. III. 39.
 Jean de Chazol. II. 75, 6.
 Mon oncle Barbassou. III. 16, 7.
 Vincent, J. Misé Féréol. III. 40, 1.
 Retour de la princesse. III. 33, 4.

Mr. Griswold sends us the following addition to Mr. Fletcher's list in our March number. We shall be obliged to our correspondents if they will send us any others which they discover.

- Lockhart, L. W. M.
 Doubles and quits. BL 104-5.
 Fair to see. BL 109-10.
 Mine is thine. BL 122-3.

* These are not stories, but are included as being of special value.

Library Purchase-List.

- ALLEN, G. The evolutionist at large. London, Chatto. D. 222 p. 6s.
 "These essays are quite as much bits of literary art as bits of scientific exposition. They aim at awakening an interest in 'the principles and methods of evolutionists' among unsentimental readers."—*James Sully, in the Academy*.
 BAGEHOT, W. Biographical studies; ed. by Richard Holt Hutton. London, Longmans. O. 370 p. 12s.
 "A more searching discussion of the political personality of English statesmen has not probably been written."—*N. Y. Times*.
 BEARDSLEY, E. Edwards. Life and correspondence of the Rev. Sam. Seabury, first bishop of Ct. and the Episcopal Church in U. S. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. O. \$4.
 "No one can understand thoroughly the part which men like Seabury and White played in the settlement of the Episcopal Church in America upon the basis of its distinctive principles who is unacquainted with Dr. Beardsley's book."—*N. Y. Times*.
 BENEDICT, Sir Jul. Maria v. Weber. Scribner & Welford. 176 p. D. (Great musicians, ed. by F. Hueffer.) \$1.
 "Sir J. Benedict was a favorite pupil of the great composer; the work is a valuable addition to the literature of musical history. It contains much that is not to be found elsewhere,—even in the admirable biography written by Weber's son, Baron Max Maria von Weber."—*Boston Saturday eve. Gaz.*
 BIKELAS, D. Loukis Laras: reminiscences of a Chiote merchant during the war of independence; tr. from the Greek by J. Gennadius. Macmillan. 24 + 273 p. O. \$2.25. (In press by the Appletons).
 "Tells in autobiographic form the experience of a Chiote merchant's family during the opening years of the Greek revolution. There is no attempt to give a history of the war in general, but the historical facts referred to in the narrative are related in notes at the end. Like the Eckmann-Chatman stories, of which it continually reminds one, it ignores all the glory and display of war, and sets before us simply the action of it upon the lives and fortunes of humble people."—*Nation*.
 BURNETT, Frances Hodgson. A fair barbarian. Osgood & Co. 258 p. S. \$1.
 "Shows minuteness of observation combined with a freshness amounting to originality. There is, too, a touch of humor of that delicate kind which Mrs. Gaskell possessed so richly. Indeed, the early part of Mrs. Burnett's story will probably remind every reader of 'Cranford.'"—*Athenaeum*.
 BUTLER, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Far out; roving retold. 2d ed. London, Isbister. D. 10s. 6d.
 "The author's powers of picturesque description bring before his readers with equal ease the desolate North, the unique wonders of the Yosemite Valley, and many fair scenes in South Africa and Cyprus."—*Athenaeum*.
 CAREY, Rosa Nouchette. Queenie's whim; a novel. Lippincott. 3-451 p. D. \$1.25; pap., 75c.
 "An interesting picture of English domestic life, strong in its characterization, and uncommonly animated and breezy in style."—*Boston Saturday eve. Gaz.*
 CLARKE, Ja. Freeman. Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish sceptic. Lee & Shepard. 14 + 448 p. D. \$1.75.
 "The result of a long study of the New Testament put into the form of a story of the time. The book embraces a commentary on the four gospels and all the events in the life of Jesus; a description of the condition of the world at the time of Christ's coming; the geography of Palestine; a description of Alexandria at that day, with its public and private life, and

its museums and temples. Philo is introduced, and his method of interpreting the Old Testament. Jesus is shown as he would appear to the various classes around him—to the bigoted and liberal Pharisees, the Stoics, the Epicureans, and the unprejudiced Romans. Interwoven with all are the traditions of the Talmud, with the religious customs derived from it. The view of Christ taken in this book is that of a rational Christianity, which accepts the supernatural element as in harmony with nature, combining the natural and supernatural in one."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

CLEMENT, Clara Erskine. Egypt. D. Lothrop & Co. 2 + 475 p. il. D. \$1.50.

"Touches upon all that is known of Egyptian history down to the accession of the present Khedive, and Mrs. Clement has succeeded, by brevity, clearness, and an animated style, in bringing a vast mass of facts within the compass of a well-proportioned and popular sketch."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

COLLINS, Rev. W. Lucas. Butler. Lippincott & Co. D. (Philos. classics.) \$1.25.

"Shows throughout the practiced hand which edited the 'Classics for English readers.' If an abstract of Butler is to be made, it is hardly likely to be done more neatly. The bones are drawn from the flesh and exhibited with a professional skill. The sentences are well turned."—*Literary World*.

CORFIELD, W. H. Health. Appleton. D. \$1.25.

"Lectures upon lighting, warming, ventilation, and the health of the individual, etc. The lecture on ventilation is the best popular account of the subject, in space as brief, that we have seen; the half-dozen contrivances described for the ventilation, without draught, of rooms, are simple and practicable. The descriptions of the small-pox and of other communicable diseases are examples of sound science in popular form; but, on the other hand, in the lectures on 'Foods and Drinks' he has failed to discriminate between the greatly differing values of fermented and of distilled liquors in the dietary."—*Nation*.

COSSA, Luigi. Guide to the study of political economy. From 2d Ital. ed. Macmillan. D. \$1.25.

"A survey of the progress of the science from the earliest times to the present day, extending to all the countries in which it has found any systematic cultivation. Professor Cossa has a BRIAREAN grasp of his theme. His perceptions of what is true and what is false in doctrine, and his estimate of the comparative value of the works of different thinkers, are not less commendable than the range of learning which he brings to his task, and which apparently embraces all that has been written in the English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Hungarian, Italian, and Scandinavian tongues."—*Nation*.

DEWHURST, W. W. History of St. Augustine, Florida. Putnam. 182 p. D. \$1.25.

"A very concise and pleasant history of the quaint town."

DICKENS, C., jr. Dictionary of days; every-day record of 1880, with calendar and useful information. Macmillan. 338 p. sq. S. 75c.

DOSTOYEVSKY, Fedor. Buried alive; or, ten years of penal servitude in Siberia. From the Russian, by Marie von Thilo. Holt & Co. 6 + 361 p. D. \$1.50.

"The author makes his personal experience as an exile in Siberia the basis of his narrative; he lays bare the horrors of penal servitude, and graphically describes the demoralizing influence it exerts upon prisoners. An important study to reformers and philanthropists, and to all interested in the present and future of Russia."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

FITZGERALD, Percy. Life of George IV., incl. his letters and opinions, with a view of the men, manners, and politics of his reign. Harper. 921 p. il. D. \$2.

"Another biography of George IV., twice as voluminous as any that has gone before it, and full of the minute details of princely waywardness and worthlessness, is not a tempting book. A prodigal son, a revelling regent, a faithless and capricious king, George IV. was the most good-for-nothing of his race. . . . If the book was to be written, nobody could be found to keep his temper, and without affectation preserve his sense of what is due to modesty, better than our author.

He only vexes us when, every now and again, he shows more of pity than contempt for the obliquities and abominations he has exhumed."—*Athenaeum*.

FROST, H. F. Franz Schubert. Scribner & Welford. 128 p. D. (Great musicians, ed. by Francis Hueffer.) \$1.

"The painful story of Schubert is well and simply told."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

GEIGER, Lazarus. Contributions to the history of the development of the human race; from the German by D. Asher. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. O. (Eng. and foreign philos. lib.) \$2.50. Treats of the origin of language, tools, the color-sense, writing, the discovery of fire, and the primitive home of the Indo-Europeans.

GEIKIE, Ja. Prehistoric Europe; a geological sketch. Lippincott. Maps and il. O. \$7.50.

GRÉVILLE, Henry (pseud.) [Mme. Alice Du-rand]. Xénie's inheritance (*L'héritage de Xénie*): tale of Russian life; from the French by Laura E. Kendall. Peterson. Sq. S. \$1; pap., 50c.

"The latest, and said to be the best, of Henry Gréville's many stories of Russian life; a love story, and one unexceptionable in its tone and plot."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

GUIZOT, F. P. G. Outlines of the history of France, from earliest times to outbreak of the revolution; abridgment of Guizot's popular history of France, with chronological index, historical and genealogical tables, etc., by Gustave Masson. 2d ed. Estes & Lauriat. O. \$3.

"Guizot's is the Protestant history of France, and, while it illustrates the characteristic impartiality of the Protestant mind, it dwells with natural and just interest on much that has been omitted in other histories."—*Independent*.

HALL, W. E. International law. Oxford, Clarendon Press. O. 10s. 6d.

"A complete treatise on public international law, ranking in extent and thoroughness by the side of Wheaton, Phillimore, or Twiss. . . . The amount of historical illustration, and of information as to the opinions of other writers, far exceeds what might have been expected, a result which is due to Mr. Hall's clear and concise manner of stating illustrative cases and the discussions which arose from them."—*Academy*.

HART, J. M. A syllabus of Anglo-Saxon literature; adapted from Bernard Ten Brink's *Geschichte der englischen Literatur*. Robt. Clarke & Co. O. Pap., 50c.

"An excellent work, and Prof. Hart has made a very acceptable syllabus of Anglo-Saxon literature from it; with no servile adhesion, however, to Prof. Ten Brink. He gives us, in a simple and orderly manner, the latest sober opinions in view of all the researches."—*Independent*.

HUEFFER, Francis. Richard Wagner. Scribner & Welford. 112 p. D. (Great musicians, ed. by Francis Hueffer.) \$1.

"Dr. Hueffer has made his sketch of Wagner to consist principally of an explanation of the reform in dramatic music of which the Bayreuth composer is the apostle. As a biography the book is purposely meagre; but its exposition of Wagnerism is clear and comprehensive, and it contains also very useful and interesting analyses of the plot and method of construction of Wagner's operas."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

HUNT, Mrs. Holman. Children at Jerusalem; a sketch of modern life in Syria. London, Ward, Lock & Co. D. 190 p. 3s. 6d.

"A clear and truthful description of modern life in Palestine. Excellent reading for intelligent children."—*Athenaeum*.

HUNT, Mrs. J. The wards of Plotinus: a novel. Harper. 64 p. Q. Pap. 20c.

"Story of Rome, and the relations of Christianity and the Neo-Platonic philosophy, before Christ."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

LANIER, Sidney. Florida; its scenery, climate, and history; with account of Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Aiken, and a chapter for consumptives. Rev. ed. for 1881. Lippincott & Co. D. il. \$1.75; pap., \$1.

"Conveys a vivid idea of the mode of life in Florida, of its people, its cities, its industries, its climate and its scenery, and a large amount of practical information for visitors."—*Phila. North American*.

LASAUX, Amalie von. Sister Augustine, an Old Catholic, Superior of the Sisters of Charity in the St. Johannis Hospital at Bonn; authorized tr. from the German "Memorials of Amalie von Lasaux." Holt. 14 + 338 p. D. \$1.75.

"The biography of a Roman Catholic Sister of Charity at Bonn, who sprang from an eminent family, gave her life to good works in hospitals, civil and military, would not follow her Church to the extreme of infallibility, took her place with the Old Catholics, and died an ecclesiastical exile. She was a high-minded, high spirited, high-lived woman, whose religion was too large for her ecclesiasticism; whose piety overflowed the channels marked out for it by her order; who had the instincts of a reformer, and the courage of a martyr; whose saintliness covered no shams, and whose life had no spot to conceal."—*Literary World*.

"The book possesses an interest as a record of the more important ecclesiastical events and of the position of Catholic parties in Germany from 1848 to 1870; and especially of the development of the Old Catholic movement under Dollinger."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

MAHAFFY, J. P. Descartes. Lippincott. D. (Philos. classics.) \$1.25.

"The life is excellently told. The clear and bright style of the professor accords well with the varied incidents of his hero's career. But he only devotes fifty pages to an account of the Cartesian system, under which are to be included the physics and the ethics. These pages are clear and precise so far as they go, but it is tolerably obvious that they cannot go very far in acquainting the reader with the first elements of Cartesianism."—*Athenaeum*.

MAIN, Dr. M. [ed.] Treasury of English sonnets; from the original sources, with notes and il. O. Worthington. \$2.50.

"Students and scholars will alike find Mr. Main's work of value, not only in the sense of a 'Treasury' of poetry well worth preserving distinct from other English verse—and in this sense it is of no small value, since it thus constantly recalls the wealth in sonnets of English poetry—but as a store-house of critical commentary as well."—*Nation*.

MARTIN, H. Newell. The human body: account of its structure and activities and the conditions of its healthy working. Holt. 16 + 621 + 34 p. il. D. (Amer. science ser.) \$2.75.

MATHEWS, W. S. B. How to understand music. W. S. B. Mathews. O. \$2.25.

"A sort of musical *vade-mecum*, and in some respects unlike any book now before the public. It is an attempt to apply the system of object-lessons to musical education, and is, as such, no less valuable to teachers than to pupils."—*Nation*.

MONCK, W. H. S. Sir William Hamilton. Putnam. 6 + 192 p. D. (Eng. philosophers.) \$1.25.

"A creditable performance, evincing careful study of his author and conscientious criticism of the often conflicting views enunciated in various parts of Hamilton's works, with a glossary of Hamilton's philosophical terms."—*Athenaeum*.

MONGREDIEN, Augustus. History of the free trade movement in England. Putnam. 8 + 188 p. S. (Lib. of pop. information.) 50c.

"Those who seek for information unadorned will get it clear and simple."—*N. Y. Times*.

NAMELESS nobleman, A. Osgood. S. \$1.

"The hero is said to have a real personage, a Dr. Francis

Le Baron, who, for some unknown reason, gave up rank and country to live as a surgeon in a little New-England town. He died in 1794."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

"Thoroughly interesting as the life history of a genuine man and woman, and as a representation of manners in the colonial days of New England. . . . A fresher, sweeter, more delightful book we have not read for many a day, and what adds to its charm—to our minds at least—is that it is evidently based upon fact."—*R. H. Stoddard, in N. Y. Mail*.

OLIPHANT, Laurence. The land of Gilead. Appleton. 430 p. Maps and illus. O. \$2.

See notice in L. J., p. 51.

PAYN, Ja. From exile: a novel. Harper. 69 p. Q. pap., 15c.

PICTURESQUE Palestine, Sinai, and Egypt. By the most eminent Palestine scholars and explorers; with introd. by Dean Stanley. In 40 pts., or 2 v. (Subscription.) Appleton. il. Q. pts. 1-6, ea. 50c.

"Was begun three years ago, and \$150,000 was spent before a dollar was realized. The co-operation of the most eminent scholars has been secured to give accuracy to the letter-press, which is designed to contain full and accurate information about the climate, productions, modes of life, and scenery of the lands of the Bible. . . . The work has been prepared under the general superintendence of Colonel Wilson, formerly engineer of the Palestine Exploration Society. The illustrations will be quite as valuable as the letter-press. Two of the best draughtsmen in this country made two extended journeys through the Bible lands, expressly to sketch every place of interest for this work."—*Examiner and Chronicle*.

PLOUGHED under: story of an Indian chief, told by himself. With an introd. by Inshta Theamba ("Bright Eyes"). Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 268 p. S. \$1.

"Purports to be told by an Indian chief, who embellishes the recital of the wrongs his tribe has suffered by the collection of those outrages against the life and property of the oppressed 'wards of the nation' with which he has become acquainted."

"The style is exceedingly uneven. In descriptions of nature and Indian customs, it has a cadence that suggests pale-face culture of no mean order. But the narrative of the Indian dealings with the whites is marked occasionally by a simplicity that may be racy. In general, however, there is an attempt at satire indicative rather of the simplicity of the commonplace mind more or less familiar with the literature of the Indian question. The work is injured by this composite character."—*Nation*.

RABBI Jeshua: An Eastern story. Holt. 14 + 189 p. D. \$1.25.

"Another realistic life of Jesus Christ. As a memoir on the life of our Lord, when stripped of all supernatural attributes and circumstances, it is not only a clever sketch, but a powerful testimony to the mighty influence on humanity which the mere human element of Christianity has experienced. . . . The most remarkable feature in the whole book is the life and movement which is thrown into the word-pictures which the author paints. . . . A remarkable book."—*London Saturday Review*.

RAWLINSON, G. The origin of nations. Scribner. 16 + 283 p. D. \$1.

"In two pts.: the first pt., 'Early civilizations,' discusses the antiquity of civilization in Egypt and the other early nations of the East. The second part, 'Ethnic affinities in the ancient world,' is an examination of the ethnology of Genesis, showing its accordance with the latest results of modern ethnographical science. Originally contributed to *The Leisure hour*, in 1875 and 1876."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

ROSENTHAL, I. General physiology of muscles and nerves. Appleton. 16 + 324 p. il. D. (Internat. scientific ser.) \$1.50.

RUSSELL, C. New views on Ireland; or, Irish land grievances and remedies. Macmillan. D. \$1.

"We know of nothing which comes nearer being a handbook of the Irish question than this volume."—*Nation*.

SAINTSBURY, G: [John] Dryden. Harper. 8 + 192 p. D. (English men of letters.) 75c.

"Mr. Saintsbury has mastered the literature of Dryden's age; he has enthusiasm and breadth of sympathy; and his concise and ably written monograph should send many readers to a poet whose name is more familiar than his works."—*Athenaeum*.

SEEBOHM, H: Siberia in Europe: a visit to the valley of the Petchora, in north-east Russia, with descriptions of the natural history, migrations of birds, etc. With map and ill. London. Murray. D. 316 p. 14s.

"Considered as a book of travel in a remote part of Europe, never before visited by Englishmen, we have seldom perused a more interesting volume than the present. To the ornithologist it is, of course, doubly enjoyable. . . . Excellent wood-cuts."—*Athenaeum*.

SEMPER, K: Animal life as affected by the natural conditions of existence. Appleton. 16 + 472 p. maps and ill. D. (Internat. sci. ser.) \$2.

"A work that must be read by all who desire something more than a theoretical knowledge of the doctrine of evolution. It substantiates many important hypotheses in morphology, and opens a field of research hitherto almost untouched. Its value as a contribution to biological literature is unquestionable."—*Boston Traveller*.

SMITH, R. Bosworth. Rome and Carthage; the Punic wars. Scribner. 20 + 298 p. maps and plans. S. (Epochs of ancient hist.) \$1.

"Treated in a masterly way."—*Boston Traveller*.

SPOFFORD, Ainsworth R., ed. American almanac and treasury of facts; statistical, financial, and political, for the year 1881. Library ed. Amer. News Co. 378 p. D. \$1.50. Popular ed., 278 p. D. pap., 25c.

"Cont. statistics of the revenue losses of U. S.; statistics of the wars of U. S.; dividends of New England manufacturing companies for ten years, 1870-79; balance of trade for 25 years, 1856-80; immigration into U. S., 1820-80; statistics of American agriculture; values of farm productions and wages, 1870; statistics of exports, imports, receipts, and expenditures, internal revenue taxes, lists of presidents and their cabinets, senators, representatives, consuls, statistics of army and navy, elections, etc., etc., etc. Editor, Librarian of Congress."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

"An inexhaustible treasury of exact statistical and other information."—*N. Y. Mail*.

SPRINGER, Rebecca Ruter. Self. Lippincott. D. \$1.50.

"The form of selfishness studied is in some degree peculiar, and, though the characters are either vague or wooden, the motives that govern their conduct are discussed with considerable insight."—*Nation*.

STANLEY, Arthur Penrhyn, D. D. Christian institutions: essays on ecclesiastical subjects. Scribner. 14 + 396 p. O. \$2.50. Same (cheap ed.) D. 75c. Same, Harper, D. 50c.

"Connected essays, old and new, on the Sacraments of Baptism and the Eucharist, Absolution, Ecclesiastical Vestments, the Basilica, the Clergy, the Pope, the Litany, the Roman Catacombs, the Creed of the Early Christians, the Lord's Prayer, the Council and Creed of Constantinople, and the Ten Commandments."

"These apparently disconnected papers are united by a common bond—the belief that underneath the sentiments and usages which have accumulated about the forms of Christianity there is a class of principles which give them whatever vitality they may possess. . . . Coming from an authority so distinguished, these essays are of no slight importance in determining the religious drift of the times. They are permeated with a noble and genial faith in the essence, as distinguished from the forms, of Christian belief."—*Boston Traveller*.

STODDARD, W: O. Dab Kinzer; story of a growing boy. Scribner. 8 + 321 p. D. \$1.

"Dab Kinzer, the 'growing boy,' lived on a farm on Long

Island: his chief troubles seem to have been an inclination to grow out of his clothes, and an impossibility to get quite enough to eat; his pleasures and adventures were numerous and varied; he went fishing and crabbing, sailing and rowing, laughed at his friends and enemies, and did both a good turn when the chance occurred; the book will be found exceedingly amusing for young people and healthy in tone; originally appeared in *St. Nicholas*."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

TINCKER, Miss Mary Agnes. By the Tiber. [Anon.] Roberts. 8 + 390 p. S. \$1.50.

"It has been rashly assumed that it is autobiographical, and that nearly every prominent person in the American colony in Rome has been put into the book. . . . Those who should know best, insist that it is not autobiographical, though the author's own experiences are brought into it; and that it is not an effort to confound her enemies by modeling the characters after them. As a piece of literary work the book is of high merit. It is skilfully written and for the most part well constructed. In parts it is powerful; some of its descriptions are brilliant, and its satire is keen."—*Springfield Republican*.

"Like 'The Head of Medusa,' only in a greater degree, 'By the Tiber' is a work of power, but it is unwholesome."—*Boston Traveller*.

TOZER, H. F. Turkish Armenia and Eastern Asia Minor. London, Longmans. 470 p. O. 16s.

"Good and useful mixture of ancient and modern information."—*Academy*.

TSAR'S window, The. Roberts Bros., 272 p. S. (No name ser., \$1.)

"The Tsar's window' means St. Petersburg; the title is taken from a saying of Peter the Great. 'I wish,' he said, in founding the city, 'a window looking out into Europe.' The book is a novel of high life, and deals almost exclusively with the sights of St. Petersburg—its street scenes, fêtes, court ceremonies, palaces, the late Tsar, etc."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

"Never had the famous pussy-cat who went to London to see the queen a worthier rival in scant narrowness of view. . . . If the city and its life were crowded out by plot or character, well and good, but there is neither of these. Six or eight people go in and out, not one of whom says a beautiful or clever thing."—*Nation*.

VAN DYKE, Theodore S. Flirtation camp; or rifle, rod, and gun in California: sporting romance. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 6 + 299 p. D. \$1.50.

"The romance rather weak; the sporting part decidedly strong."—*Chicago Tribune*.

WHITTIER, J: Greenleaf. The king's missive, and other poems. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. S. \$1.

ZOLA, Émile. Thérèse Raquin; a novel; from the French by J: Stirling. Peterson. 17 + 256 p. sq. S. pap., 75c.

"The subject is revolting and the details simply horrible."—*Boston Sat. eve. Gazette*.

BOOKS READ AND ACCEPTED BY THE LADIES' COMMISSION ON SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS (BOSTON), DURING MARCH, 1881.

First Division.

This division contains books which are specially recommended for Unitarian Sunday-school libraries.

CAMPBELL, M. Montgomery. Jean Roubaix. S. P. C. K. Pott, Young & Co., 1881. S. 50c.

CLARKE, Austin. A guiding star. S. P. C. K. Pott, Young & Co., 1881. il. S. 50c.

HALL, Salem. On a candlestick. S. P. C. K. Pott, Young & Co., 1881. S. 40c.

- LANE, Laura M. My sister's keeper. Dutton, 1879. il. D. \$1.25.
 P., M. E. John Holbrook's lesson. S. P. C. K. Pott, Young & Co., 1881. il. D. 75c.
 RUTH's test. Dodd, Mead & Co. il. 60c.
 STUART, Esmé. The belfry of St. Jude. S. P. C. K. Pott, Young & Co., 1881. il. D. \$1.25.
 Two verses, The. Dodd, Mead & Co. il. 60c.
 VANDEGRIFT, Margaret. Clover Beach. Porter & Coates, 1880. il. sq. O. \$2; bds., \$1.25.
 VAN SOMMER, E. Lionel Franklin's victory. Nat. Temp. Soc., 1880. D. \$1.25.
 WINTER by the sea, A. Dodd, Mead & Co. il. 60c.

Second Division.

This division contains books which are highly recommended by their religious tone, but the value of which is somewhat impaired for our purpose by a spirit, or by phrases, not in accordance with the Unitarian faith.

- OUR white violet. Dutton. il. S. 75c.
 SUSIE GRANT; or, The lost property office. Author of Copsley annals, etc. Dutton, 1874. il. S. 75c.

Third Division.

This division contains books which are valuable and profitable, though not so fully adapted to the purpose of a Sunday-school library.

- BEECHER, Julia M. "Aim, fire, bang!" stories. Lee & Shepard. il. S. \$1.25.
 BROWNE, Frances. Granny's wonderful chair, and its tales of fairy times. Dutton. il. S. 50c.
 CLAN of the cats, The; true stories about the feline animals. Pott, Young & Co. il. sm. Q. \$1.50.
 DAVENPORT, Emma. Constance and Nellie; or, the lost will. Dutton. il. S. 50c.
 DREADFUL day, A. Dodd, Mead & Co., 1880. il. 60c.
 F., E. L. Our home in the Marshland; or, Days of auld lang syne. Dutton, and Griffith & Farran. il. S. 75c.
 FORTUNES of Hassan. S. P. C. K. Pott, Young & Co., 1881. il. D. \$1.25.
 GREY Wolf, The. Dodd, Mead & Co. il. 60c.
 HALE, Lucretia P. The Peterkin Papers. Osgood, 1880. S. \$1.
 HALL, Capt. C. W. Drifting 'round the world; a boy's adventures by sea and land. Lee & Shepard, 1881. il. O. \$2.50; bds., \$1.50.
 KINGSTON, W. H. G. The cruise of the Dainty. S. P. C. K. Pott, Young & Co., 1881. \$1.
 KINGSTON, W. H. G. The heroic wife; or, the wanderers on the Amazon. Griffith & Farran, and Dutton. il. S. 50c.
 LYSTER, Annette. The invasion of Ivylands. S. P. C. K. Pott, Young & Co., 1881. il. D. 75c.
 LYSTER, Annette. Those unlucky twins. Griffith & Farran, and Dutton, 1880. S. 75c.
 MARSHALL, Emma. Ruby and Pearl; or, the children of Castle Aylmer. Carter. il. D. \$1.25.
 PICNIC of two. Dodd, Mead & Co. il. 60c.
 TOWLE, G. M. Pizarro: his adventures and conquests. Lee & Shepard, 1879. il. S. \$1.
 WRECK, The. Dodd, Mead & Co., 1880. il. 60c.

Pseudonyms and Anonyms.

MR. J. L. WHITNEY, to our great regret, has resigned the charge of this department. We shall try not to let it disappear utterly from our columns; but the list will be meager, like the present one, unless brother librarians send us word of all anonyms and pseudonyms which they discover, or which they do not discover.

Beaulieu is by Rev. Roland A. Wood, a young clergyman of English birth, now preaching in America. We understand that it was written some time ago, and that he is not now satisfied with it.

By the Tiber, Boston, 1881, D. No name series, is by Miss Mary Agnes Tincker.

The cry of the clerk, in *Punch*, a pendant to the "Song of the shirt," is written by Mr. Clement Scott.—*Pub. weekly*, Dec. 4, 1880.

Don John, Boston, 1881, No name series, was curiously issued as an anonymous work in this country, although it had appeared under the author's name (Miss Jean Ingelow) when running as a serial in England.

The newspaper press, in *Quarterly rev.*, Oct., 1880, is said to be by J. F. Hitchman.—*Ath.*, Nov. 13, 1880.

The Tsar's window, Boston, 1881, D., No name series, is by Mrs. Hooper, *née* Stoughton.

Amara George.—Dissonanzen und Akkorde von Amara George Kaufmann (wife of Alexander K.). Mainz, Fr. Kirchheim, 1879. Amara George was her pseud. before marriage.

Carmen Sylva.—Princess Elizabeth of Roumania has just published, under the pseudonym of Carmen Sylva, a volume of Roumanian poems translated into German.

E. Q. B.—E. Quentin Bauchard, in an auction catalogue of M. Bauchard's books, sold at enormous prices in Paris, Feb. 14, 1881.

Irish Catholic.—"An essay on education and the state of Ireland; by an Irish Catholic" [Dr. Doyle]. Dublin, M. H. Gill & Son, 1880. Written in 1825. The usual signature of James Warren Doyle, Bp. of Kildare and Leighlin, was J. K. L.

Jean Lavigne.—Lettres du village, extraites du journal de Saône-et-Loire, 1878-80. "Jean Lavigne est un discret pseudonyme sous lequel se cache l'Arthur de Boissieu, ou le Bernadille du Journal de Saône-et-Loire."—*Polybiblion*, Jan., 1881.

Justus.—La riforma delle biblioteche. Milano, N. Battezzati, 1876. (2 editions the same year.) Justus is a pseudonym for G. Ebhardt (*Bibliog. ital.*, Cron., 1880, p. 74).

L. N. R.—"The book and its story," by L. N. R. [Mrs. Ellen Radnor, d. Feb. 11, 1880.] London, 1855. See *Ath.*, 1879, i: 250.

Special Reference Lists.

JOHN RUSKIN. [b. 1819.]

Sketches of him are found as follows:

Peter Bayne's essay, "Ruskin and his critics," in his "Essays," series I.

Also, the chapters on Ruskin, in his volume, "Lessons from my masters."

See, also, Jaap's "Three great teachers of our time."

McCarthy's "Modern leaders."

R. H. Patterson's "Essays in history and art."

Miss Mitford's "Literary recollections."

There are also estimates of his art criticism in:

Milsand's "L'esthétique anglaise," and in

Hamerton's "A painter's camp in the Highlands."

There is a brief biographical sketch, also, prefixed to the volume entitled "Pearls for young ladies," edited by Louisa C. Tuthill (1878).

The periodical literature is very voluminous, and may be traced in Allibone's "Dictionary," v. 2, p. 1894-96; and Shepherd's "Bibliography of Ruskin."

Among these articles may be mentioned, however, reviews of his "Modern painters," in the *Edinburgh review*, April, 1856; *Westminster review*, April, 1856; *Blackwood's*, Sept., 1851; *Putnam's*, May, 1856; *North American review*, Jan., 1848 (by F. Dexter, p. 110-45), and April, 1857 (by Professor C. C. Everett, p. 379-405).Of recent criticism, see that of the *Atlantic monthly*, Nov., 1878 (p. 652-53), on "Ariadne Florentina," in which, it remarks, "he is seen at his best."Also, a somewhat critical reference to his zoological accuracy in the *Nation*, Dec. 11, 1873 (in a review of his "Love's meime"), and to his botanical accuracy, in the *Nation*, Aug. 12, 1875 (in a review of his "Proserpina").Mr. H. E. Scudder, in the *Atlantic monthly*, July, 1878, has discussed Mr. Ruskin's economic principles, as embodied in his "St. George's company."For notices of his most recent publications, "Letters to the clergy," and "Arrows of the chase," see "Ruskiniana," *Appletons' journal*, April, 1881.One who signs himself "An Oxford pupil," also reviews "The public letters of John Ruskin," in the *Contemporary review*, June and July, 1880, v. 37 and 38.

THE *Monthly Reference Lists* (issued by the Providence Public Library) for April and May contain the following topics: 11, Lord Beaconsfield; 12, Free Ships; 13, Sheridan's Rivals; 14, The Dramas of Sophocles; 15, Revision of the English Bible. Price of subscription, 50 cents per annum.

General Notes.

THE number of "Bibliothèques pédagogiques" in France was 1699, Oct. 1, 1880.

MR. H. V. KERR, the State librarian of Ohio, is dead. He was also editor and proprietor of the *Ohio state register*.

FORTY volumes have been stolen from the reference-books placed for general use in the reading-room of the Royal Library at Berlin.

SOME one has written in bad German, to Dr. Petzholdt, to know whether the Sixth and Seventh Books of Moses can be bought and what they would cost, and whether Dr. Petzholdt could send them to him.

"OUIDA'S" novels were some time ago withdrawn from circulation in the library of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. It is now said that the directors at a recent meeting, preparatory to the annual meeting to be held the next week, unanimously resolved to restore them.

THE BROOKLYN Library has established five branches at as many shops, and others are contemplated. At each place a stand has been put, and upon it a copy of the new catalogue and blank orders for books. Twice a day the orders are collected and books left at 10.30 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

MR. LOUIS POLLENS, librarian of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, is compiling a record of the alumni of the college who served in the Union army in the war of the rebellion. It is designed to cover all departments of the college and all branches of the service—active service, Sanitary and Christian commissions.

MR. WHITTIER ON VILLAGE LIBRARIES.—Speaking of libraries in mill villages, he remarked with a sigh that it would take a deal of guidance during the early years of the experiment to make them very strong factors of good. "At my old home in Amesbury I worked to get the right selection of books and keep out trash. We got about 5000 volumes, including all the standard works of fiction, but they are not satisfied with them. The demand for fiction is very strong and very perverted. We didn't put in my old friend Mrs. Southworth's novels, but they are asked for every day."—*Chicago Inter-ocean*.

MR. T. A. CARNEGIE is about establishing a free library for the benefit of his employés. Plans are now prepared for a large three-story building, to be erected in Braddocks at a cost of \$20,000. The lower floor will be fitted up as store-rooms, and the upper floors furnished as a library, reading-rooms, and a public hall. The library will consist of about 5000 volumes, and, with the income from the store-rooms and the occasional rent of the hall, it is expected to be self-supporting. The employés had in contemplation the founding of a library on a somewhat cheaper scale, but Mr. Carnegie stepped in and took the project out of their hands.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Telegraph*.